



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 29, NUMBER 27

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 28, 1960

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

A PRE-SUMMIT PARLEY

The foreign affairs chiefs of the United States, Britain, and France are planning to meet in Washington, D. C., April 12, 13, and 14. Representatives from West Germany, Italy, and Canada will also participate in some of these talks. The Allied leaders will chiefly discuss problems likely to come up at the western-Soviet summit conference scheduled for May 16 in Paris. These include the future of divided Berlin and global disarmament.

REDS REJECT OWN MYTH

In time, perhaps, the communists will be forced to discard more and more of their propaganda "myths" concerning the United States. Not long ago, Moscow reversed itself on a major point long stressed by the Soviets—that our capitalist nation must maintain a high rate of arms production to avert a business collapse. The Russians now admit that America can prosper without depending on a global weapons race to retain a high national income.

ANIMALS AS DIPLOMATS

Gifts of animals are helping to bring about friendlier relations among countries. This month, the National Zoological Park in Washington, D. C., sent several non-poisonous snakes to the Dublin Zoo in Ireland. Earlier, President Eisenhower gave some of his prize Aberdeen Angus heifers to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Such gifts are being exchanged quite frequently between the United States and other lands as a gesture of friendship.

ANOTHER WOMAN SENATOR?

The U. S. Senate may have at least 2 feminine members after the November elections. One of them may be Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, who is running for re-election this fall. The other could be Mrs. Maurine Neuberger, widow of the late Democratic Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon. Mrs. Neuberger has decided to run for the Senate seat formerly occupied by her husband.



Mrs. Neuberger

Of course, both women could be defeated at the polls next fall, for their opponents—who will be chosen within the next few months—are expected to provide them with stiff competition.

Mrs. Neuberger, a one-time school teacher, is not new to politics. Before the death of her husband, she worked closely with him on his Senate duties. She also served for some years in the Oregon state legislature, leading all other Democrats at the polls in one of her successful tries for state office.



UNCLE SAM will soon be counting the nation's people—a job done every 10 years

How Many Americans?

Federal Government Seeking Answer Through 1960 Census To Be Conducted During the Month of April

THE federal government is launching its 1960 census—an official count of the U. S. population—by mailing brief questionnaires to all 60,000,000 households in America. Delivery of the forms is supposed to be completed by April 1.

Instructions printed on each questionnaire say that it should be filled out promptly, then kept until the census taker arrives. His or her visit, to obtain and examine this information sheet, will probably occur during the early part of April.

Facts thus gathered from millions of families—including your own—will be the "raw material" from which U. S. Census Bureau workers hope to produce an accurate statistical picture of our country.

Why is this survey being taken?

Primarily, it is to determine the number of inhabitants in each state. Because seats in the U. S. House of Representatives are allotted among the states according to population, the Constitution declares that our people must be counted once every 10 years.

Today, though, census figures serve many purposes besides the apportioning of representatives. Instead of merely "counting noses," census takers collect data on a variety of subjects;

and the resulting statistical reports are useful to many private business firms as well as to governmental agencies.

What information is being sought in this current census?

Facts to be listed concerning each person include the following: name, sex, race, age, and (for adults) whether married. Also, there are several questions about housing facilities—such as "How many rooms are in your house or apartment?" These are among the points covered by the questionnaire forms mailed to all families and all individuals living alone.

Every fourth household, selected at random, will be asked to supply information in far greater detail. On a number of points, the government is following a method known as "sampling" in order to save time and money. Census Bureau officials explain that they can, by questioning one-fourth of the people, make good estimates about the population as a whole.

For instance, persons in the sample group are to be asked about their 1959 incomes. It is highly probable that their average earnings for that period were about the same as those of the entire U. S. population.

(Continued on page 2)

Russia Clings to Satellite Empire

People of 7 Nations Denied Personal Liberties and Independence

SOVIET leaders constantly accuse the United States, Britain, and France of being imperialistic nations bent on world conquest. At the same time, Russian officials do their best to disguise the fact that they themselves control an empire in Eastern Europe. It consists of 7 nations with a total area of approximately 400,000 square miles—larger than Texas and New Mexico combined. About 95,000,000 people live in these captive countries.

The nations of Eastern Europe fell into Soviet hands following the collapse of German resistance late in World War II. Russian occupation authorities immediately began taking steps to help local communists gain political control in these countries. Before long, democratic parties were suppressed—often by force—and governments loyal to Moscow were established.

Russia claims that these governments are independent since they are run by local communists rather than by Soviet officials. The local leaders, though, are handpicked by Moscow. They are also backed up by more than 800,000 Soviet troops stationed on East European soil. Since it is so clear that they are Russian-dominated, these countries—Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany—are often referred to as Soviet satellites.

It is also quite clear that the satellite governments are looked upon unfavorably by large numbers of people under their rule. Since 1946, about 8,000,000 persons have managed to

(Continued on page 6)



WLDYSLAW GOMULKA (left), leader of Poland, and Premier Otto Grotewohl of communist East Germany



HUNGARY'S Red Party boss Janos Kadar (left) and Czechoslovakia's President, Antonin Novotny



TYPICAL SCENE in an American home as census taker (right) calls to gather population statistics

1960 Census Will Show a Big Growth in Population

(Continued from page 1)

Questionnaires which the census takers will leave at every fourth home are to be filled out within 3 days and then mailed—according to instructions that will be provided. They go into considerable detail on the house or apartment and its furnishings. They also pose many questions about each member of the household—such as:

"Where was this person born?" "What is the highest grade of regular school he has ever attended?" "Does he have a job . . . ?" "How much did he earn in 1959?"

Everyone is required by law to answer all census questions that he is asked, just as he is required to pay taxes and to serve occasionally on juries. Though certain people are reluctant to give the necessary information, the government guarantees that all facts received will be kept confidential.

Census takers can be fined or imprisoned if they "gossip" about the material they gather. It is pointed out, moreover, that the Census Bureau never publishes facts about specific individuals. Census reports deal only with statistical figures. For example, data will be available on how many American adults never attended school, but their names won't be revealed.

If, at some future date, a person needs to obtain facts from the Census Bureau about himself, he can do so. Old census records can sometimes be used for proving citizenship and for similar purposes. But no one can, without written permission from the individual involved, get census information about any other person. Census files are not opened even to FBI agents or other law-enforcement officers.

Do questions always remain the same in one census after another?

No, there are numerous changes. This year, for the first time, people

are being questioned about their means of transportation to and from work. It is hoped that information on this subject will help state and local officials in their efforts to cope with ever-growing traffic problems.

On the other hand, families this year are no longer being asked whether or not their homes are equipped with kitchen sinks. The 1950 census showed that practically every dwelling had one, so further questions on this topic seemed unnecessary.

In preparing the official list of queries for this survey, the Census Bureau considered large numbers of suggestions—some of which were turned down. A manufacturer of golf clubs tried—unsuccessfully—to have the government find out how many Americans are left-handed.

Numerous businessmen, though, will receive a great deal of help from the new census statistics. Refrigerator manufacturers, for example, will look at the figures to see whether families are tending to become larger or smaller. If families are growing larger, there is likely to be an increasing demand for jumbo-size refrigerators.

State and local agencies will study census figures in planning the construction of new schools, hospitals, and so on. National defense officials will be vitally interested in receiving accurate information on the number of men who are of military age.

How many census takers is the government employing for this year's survey?

The actual job of visiting all the homes in the nation is to be handled by about 160,000 "enumerators." Women make up an estimated 75% of these. Also, there are 10,000 crew leaders and several hundred district supervisors, in addition to the permanent Census Bureau staff.

It is hoped that the mailing of

advance questionnaire forms—being done this year for the first time—will help speed the enumerators' work.

The regular headquarters of the Census Bureau is at Suitland, Maryland, near Washington, D. C., but temporary offices have been established in various other places.

Gathering and tabulating census information is a massive job, even with the help of miraculous electronic machines. (For details about these devices, and some contrasting facts about census taking in earlier times, see historical background article on page 3.)

An official list of state populations, based on the new census, must be turned over to the President by next December 1. Other reports, such as those on county and city populations, will be available later.

Census surveys are being conducted this year by many foreign nations—about 60 countries in all. A number

of the foreign governments have been receiving U. S. help on how to perform the job efficiently.

For America, the present census is the 18th. It includes surveys in territorial possessions, as well as in the United States itself.

Will the 1960 survey produce big surprises, so far as U. S. population figures are concerned?

Probably not. The Census Bureau, besides conducting a full-scale count once every 10 years, is at work all the time making special studies and estimates of this country's population. On the basis of such estimates, we can get a fairly good idea of what the present census will reveal.

It is expected to show a total population of about 180,000,000 in our 50 states plus the District of Columbia. When the 1950 census was taken, the population of the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii) was a little over 151,000,000.

The latest 10-year increase, now estimated at nearly 29,000,000, is by far the largest in history. The previous record, set during the 1940's, was 19,000,000. Our population has almost doubled since 1910, when it stood at 92,000,000.

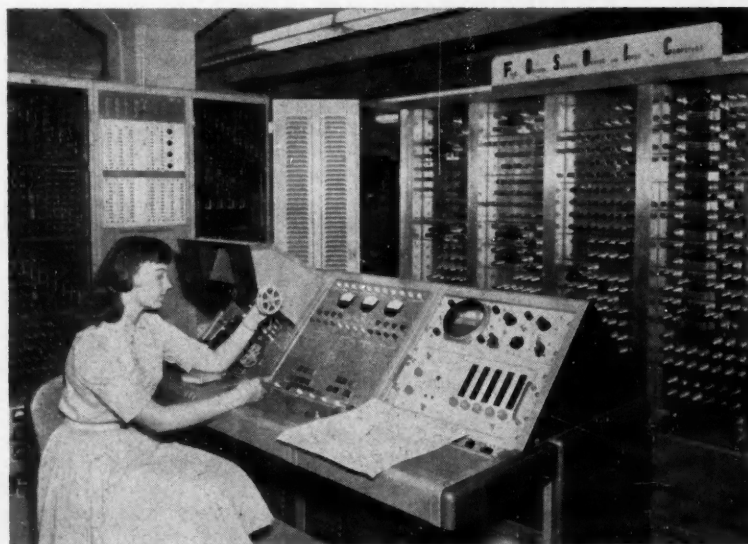
The 29,000,000-person increase which has occurred in the last 10 years is almost as large as the entire U. S. population for 1860—exactly a century ago. The national census conducted at that time showed 31,443,000 inhabitants for our country as a whole.

Rapid population growth in America has advantages and disadvantages. As to the unfavorable side: We have less and less "elbow room" as time goes on. Cities are becoming larger and more congested. In certain big metropolitan districts, slum areas spread faster than they can be cleared away. Traffic problems are multiplying. Even fresh air is a scarce commodity in some places as automobiles and industrial plants pour fumes into the atmosphere.

It seems almost impossible for the federal, state, and local governments to keep up with rising demands for improved highways and big airports. The nation finds it difficult to meet the growing need for schools, hospitals, and law-enforcement facilities.

On the other hand, by constantly expanding the market for goods and services, population growth helps keep business booming. It provides an increasing demand for homes, furniture, clothing, toys, and other items.

U. S. business conditions have been



FOSDIC, a new "electronic brain," is a machine for speeding tabulation of the vast collection of census figures (see page 3 historical)

favorable most of the time since World War II. Except for occasional periods of recession, economists expect this country to remain prosperous, and they cite its mushrooming population as one reason.

What are some changes, other than rapid overall growth, that the census will undoubtedly show?

• First, there has been a dramatic movement into the West. During the period from 1950 to 1959, while the U. S. population as a whole grew by an estimated 17%, the Rocky Mountain states gained a little more than 30% and the Pacific region (including Alaska and Hawaii) gained 33%.

As to individual states, Nevada made the fastest growth, with an increase of nearly 75%. Next in line were Florida, Arizona, Alaska, Delaware, California, and Hawaii.

New York is still our most heavily populated state, with an estimated 16,495,000 people last year. But the margin between that state and second-place California (population 14,639,000) has narrowed considerably during recent times.

Western states are expected to gain seats in the U. S. House of Representatives as a result of the new census, while certain other parts of the country are expected to lose. The redistribution will take place after this year's election, and the first Congress to be affected will be the one whose members are chosen in 1962.

• Cities have grown rapidly, while farm population has declined. An estimated 12% of our people are now living on farms, compared to 16.5% in 1950. More than two-thirds of the total U. S. population growth since 1950 has occurred in big "metropolitan areas"—large cities together with their suburbs. Nearly all gains in these metropolitan areas, moreover, were in the suburban fringes rather than in the central parts of the cities.

• Various age groups within our population have grown at different rates. Because of the medical progress that has prolonged many lives, the number of elderly people has substantially increased. There were about 26% more Americans over 65 last year than in 1950.

Also, high birth rates during recent years have caused a big increase in the number of children and youths. The "under 18" group gained an estimated 35% between 1950 and 1959.

Meanwhile, the number of people from the age of 18 through 64 rose only 7%.

What is happening to the population of the world as a whole?

Like that of the United States, it is making a fast growth. By now, the total has probably passed 2.8 billion. The annual increase of about 47,000,000 is roughly equal to the entire population of France or Italy. If present trends continue, there will be approximately 6 billion people on earth by the year 2000.

Nations are trying, in various ways, to meet the problems created by heavy gains in population. Underdeveloped countries seek to boost agricultural and industrial output fast enough to take care of their increasing numbers of people. Advanced nations, such as the United States, are spending ever-larger sums on schools, highways, and other facilities. As the swift growth continues, each country has its own challenges to meet.

—BY TOM MYER



LADY HOLDS 56-page pamphlet containing report on the 1790 census. Big stack of books contains population figures and other information from the 1950 census. The publications will be even larger for this year's survey material.

Today and Yesterday

Counting America's People

IN 1790—the year after George Washington's inauguration as President—some 650 men began visiting town and farm homes to count our new nation's inhabitants. The men were taking the first nation-wide census of the United States, as directed by the Constitution.

These early census takers walked, rode horses, and used boats to reach the population of just under 4,000,000 in a new country that then stretched from Maine to Georgia and westward only to the Mississippi River.

Countless Obstacles

Often, the "nose counters" came to rivers without bridges. Some doubtless swam across; others very likely tried to ford streams with horses, and perhaps took a ducking. Unfriendly Indian bands were a danger in frontier areas. Many people were suspicious and balked at answering questions.

When the early census workers had completed their count, their lists were tacked on a wall in post offices or other public places. Citizens could check the lists to make sure that no one had been overlooked, and—out of curiosity—to see what their friends had reported.

Just taking the census for 1790 took 18 months. The counters had to furnish their own paper, and all sorts of notebooks and single sheets were used to record answers the people gave. Clerks had to go through all the reports by hand, assemble them, and then add up the population total. The results were published in a 56-page pamphlet. Cost of the 1790 census was \$44,377.28.

This year (see page 1 article) 160,000 men and women will go through towns, cities, and rural areas to make the population count of our 50 states, plus U. S. possessions. Many census workers will use cars in the countryside, but a horse or boat may still be necessary in some regions. In the cities, the counters will still have to walk much of the time from home to home and through large apartment houses.

The chief risk in town or country probably will be that long known to

mail carriers—an unfriendly dog. There will also still be some Americans who resent the questions they are asked, but the number of such people is now quite small.

No lists will be posted in public for the curious to study as was done in 1790. The census material is now kept confidential.

The actual population count will take much less time than in the past, even though the number of people to be listed is greater than ever. Final state totals will be available by November, and rough estimates will be known before that. Cost of the 1960 census will be close to \$120,000,000, quite a difference from that in 1790.

It's Easier Today

Today's "nose counter" will have a comparatively easy time. The Bureau of the Census now mails out forms for householders to fill out in advance of the counters' visits in April. The counters will still have to jot down information, but on special forms—not varying sizes of paper as was the case in 1790.

Compiling the results will be done largely by machinery. Individual reports will first be photographed on microfilm—some 50,000 rolls that together will contain nearly 1,000 miles of information. There will be some 50,000,000 sheets of paper, 14 by 16 inches in size, to be put on the microfilm. Each sheet will be reduced to about a square inch on the film.

Next, the film goes to FOSDIC machines (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers, see picture on page 2). These machines translate the census takers' marks on the microfilm into symbols for electric computers. The computers, following the symbols, put the census information on magnetic tape. Fast electronic machines then print the material in charts and tables so as to be easily read.

These tables and other material are later compiled in books. When all the census material on population, housing, and other subjects is finished, it will fill nearly 100,000 pages in about 100 large books.

—BY TOM HAWKINS

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. The conference failed because of the *intransigence* (i-trān'si-jēns) of certain of the delegates. (a) lack of interest (b) inexperience (c) bitterness (d) uncompromising attitude.

2. Communist *machinations* (māk'i-nā'shūns) help to keep the Middle East stirred up. (a) schemes and plots (b) propaganda outbursts (c) arms shipments (d) underground agents.

3. For her appearance at the committee meeting, the delegate wore a *garish* (gār'ish) dress. (a) fashionable (b) gaudy (c) special (d) plain.

4. Whenever the lawmaker rose to speak, members of the press gallery knew they would hear a *harangue* (há-rāng'). (a) noisy, raving speech (b) dull speech (c) political attack (d) logical, well-organized address.

5. The government agreed to pay for all property that it *confiscated* (kōn'fis-kāt-ēd). (a) damaged (b) rented (c) seized (d) used.

6. The noted philosopher's proposal for maintaining world peace was considered by many to be *visionary* (vizh'-ūn-ēr'i). (a) ridiculous (b) impractical (c) imaginative (d) sound.

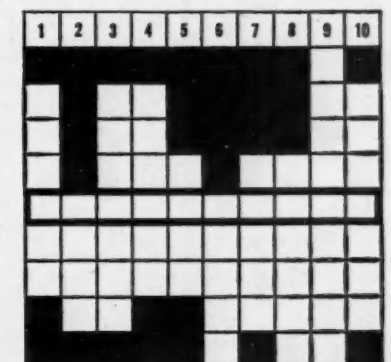
7. The defendant was asked whether he was *cognizant* (kōg'nī-zānt) of the charges against him. (a) guilty (b) resentful (c) aware (d) unaware.

8. The senator's statements were *substantiated* (sūb-stān'shi-āt-ēd) by the document. (a) disproved (b) confirmed (c) weakened (d) brought about.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a geographical area.

1. Capital of Poland.
2. It's called the Buckeye state.
3. He's communist boss of Poland.
4. Poland fronts on this northern sea.
5. He recently won re-election as President of an Asian land.
6. He's Hungary's Red Party boss.
7. Capital of Bulgaria.
8. Capital of Czechoslovakia.
9. Premier of communist East Germany.
10. This tiny Soviet satellite lies between Yugoslavia and Greece.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Barcelona. VERTICAL: 1. Fulbright; 2. Saragossa; 3. Gibraltar; 4. Biscay; 5. Pyrenees; 6. olives; 7. Concord; 8. lunches; 9. Cadiz.

The Story of the Week

Bitterness Follows the South Korean Election

Bitterness is running high in South Korea following the recent elections in which President Syngman Rhee and his hand-picked running mate, Lee Ki Poong, won a victory at the polls. Mr. Rhee, who is 85, was returned to office for the 4th time since South Korea became independent after World War II. His running mate, a leader in the President's Liberal Party, won the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Rhee did not face any strong opponent at the polls because the opposition Democratic candidate died shortly before the balloting while under treatment in America. However, the contest for the Vice Presidency was a bitter one between incumbent John Chang and Lee Ki Poong.

The balloting was marked by a number of riots and Democratic charges that the Liberals used "fraudulent methods" to win votes. In fact, the Democrats say they will ask the South Korean courts to void Mr. Ki Poong's election because of these serious accusations.

Eyes of World Are on Geneva, Switzerland

Probably no other subject has been discussed at greater length at international conferences since World War II than has disarmament. But so far, all of these talks have been fruitless, and the arms race between Russia and the western powers continues unchecked. The entire world hopes that the deadlock on disarmament can finally be broken in the talks now taking place in Geneva, Switzerland.

As of this writing, there is no evidence that the western nations and the communists are any closer to an arms reduction treaty than they were before the Geneva meeting began March 15. The only hopeful sign is that both sides have shown a willingness to consider plans other than their own for ending the global arms race,

so there is still a chance that an agreement will eventually come out of the parley.

At the outset of the Geneva talks, the western nations—made up of the United States, Britain, France, Canada, and Italy—proposed a 3-stage arms reduction plan calling for these steps:

(1) Establish an international disarmament body to supervise and limit further arms spending. In time, all weapons would be placed under the control of this organization.

(2) Prohibit the use of space vehicles and nuclear materials for war purposes, and set up an effective international control system to safeguard against surprise attack. This step calls for the inclusion of other countries, possibly Red China, in the disarmament organization.

(3) Require each country belonging to the global disarmament group to reduce its armed forces to the minimum level needed for internal security.

Russia, heading the communist camp that also includes Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria, criticized the latest western plan and repeated Moscow's call for "complete disarmament" by all nations over the next 4 years. The Red proposal continues to be unacceptable to the free world because it doesn't provide for adequate international controls to make certain that arms reduction promises are kept.

Brighter Side of Picture at Geneva

While western-Soviet talks on general disarmament continue with little success in Geneva, the 2 sides appear to be getting closer together on another issue that is also under discussion in the Swiss city—a ban on nuclear tests.

About 10 days ago, Moscow offered to sign a treaty based largely on an earlier proposal made by President Eisenhower. The plan calls for an end



CHET HUNTLEY (right) and David Brinkley of NBC's radio and television news staff inspect the Los Angeles Sports Arena where Democrats will open their national convention on July 11. The 2 popular commentators will head an NBC force of 350 newsmen and technicians to report convention happenings.

to nuclear blasts, with international inspection to see that all but small underground tests are not secretly carried out. The United States, Britain, and Russia would voluntarily agree not to set off underground explosions until an effective way is found by these nations to detect and regulate such experiments.

Despite the progress being made at Geneva nuclear talks, the 2 sides still have many problems to iron out before a final agreement can be reached on this issue. First, Russia still hasn't agreed to the number of on-the-spot inspection teams we feel are needed to safeguard against violations of any test ban. Second, it wasn't known at our press time whether or not the western powers would agree to the Soviet proposal without prior safeguards against secret underground tests.

Opinions of Neighbors On U. S.-Cuban Quarrel

Our Latin American neighbors have shown deep concern over the worsening of relations between the United States and Cuba (see last week's issue of this paper). A recent *New York Times* survey, summarized below, indicates how 4 lands south of the border feel about this problem.

Mexico. The inhabitants of this nation are filled with amazement and in some cases shock at the treatment of Uncle Sam by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. At the same time, there is considerable sympathy for Cuba as an underdog in the struggle with its giant neighbor.

Venezuela. People of this land are probably more sympathetic toward Mr. Castro and his movement than are those of any other Latin American country. By and large, though, the Venezuelan press takes the stand that Premier Castro's quarrel with Uncle Sam is his own affair.

Brazil. Much of the Brazilian press, as well as the government, deeply deplore the ill-feeling between the United States and Cuba. Most informed citizens feel that Premier Castro's behavior toward his northern neighbor is irresponsible, and

that he is endangering the entire inter-American "good neighbor" program by his actions.

Argentina. The Argentines are cautious in their comments about Premier Castro. Nevertheless, there are some press attacks on Cuban seizures of American properties, and criticisms of Mr. Castro's intolerance of all those who differ with his views at home.

Write to Lawmakers and Give Them Your Views

Lawmakers and their helpers constantly try to find out how accurately letters they receive represent the views of voters back home and the nation as a whole. That's not easy, for certain groups often conduct special letter-writing campaigns. They hope to convince Congress that their opinions on specific matters are held by most Americans.

Nevertheless, members of Congress are always glad to hear from the citizens they represent on Capitol Hill—particularly if the letter is courteous in tone and thoughtfully written. So if you have an opinion on any current problem, write to your congressman and other elected representatives about it.

NEA Asks Higher Pay For College Teachers

Not long ago, the National Education Association (NEA) published its study of college teacher salaries. NEA's findings reveal a major reason why so many colleges and universities are critically short of instructors—the low pay.

The nation-wide teachers' group found that the average income of college instructors and professors is a little less than \$7,000 a year. The average beginning college teacher earns around \$5,000 annually, while the average full professor receives \$9,107.

It takes 7 or 8 years of college study for the Ph.D. degree, which is required in almost all teaching posts in advanced schools. It then often takes considerable time to climb up the ladder from instructor to full pro-



THIS NEW BRIDGE, being tested on the Rhine River in West Germany, will add speed to movements of U. S. and other land forces in free Europe. Steel plates of the bridge are hollow, with air spaces inside to support tanks and other equipment. Pontoons, which had to be thrown across a stream as base for metal roadway in the past, are no longer necessary.

fessor. As a rule, persons with Ph.D.'s get higher pay and advance quicker in private industry and in government service than they do in an academic career, the NEA study reports.

By comparison, such skilled workers as bricklayers and plumbers average close to \$8,000 a year. Their training period lasts some 4 years, during which time they are paid around half of what they receive when they qualify as journeymen.

In other professions, doctors average over \$15,000 a year, dentists close to \$14,000, and Certified Public Accountants over \$10,000.

News in Brief from Africa and the UN

Some 20 African and Asian lands have asked for a special United Nations General Assembly meeting to discuss French plans to explode additional atomic weapons in North Africa's Sahara. Paris tested a nuclear device in the Sahara last February 13, and plans to set off other explosions. Asian and African lands are concerned over possible radioactive fallout.

Under the world organization's rule, UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld must now poll all 82 members of the global body on whether or not to hold a special session. If a majority of UN members agree, the Assembly meeting will be held.

Secretary-General Hammarskjöld, meanwhile, is asking the UN to set aside a special fund to help the newly independent lands of Africa get on their feet. Mr. Hammarskjöld is now talking to members of the global body about his idea. It is said that he may ask for an initial fund of from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for the African aid plan.

The African land of Ghana, which gained her independence from Britain in 1957, plans to become a republic next July. That means the African land will no longer be a member of the Commonwealth of Nations to which Britain, Canada, Australia, and other countries belong. Nevertheless, Ghana plans to continue having close ties with the Commonwealth.

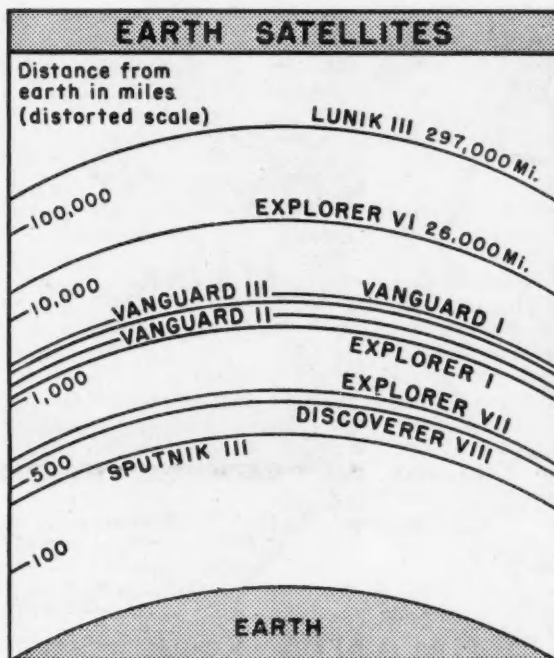
THE LIGHTER SIDE

Lost in one of London's famous fogs, an American tourist finally heard footsteps. He called out, "Could you please tell me where I'm going?"

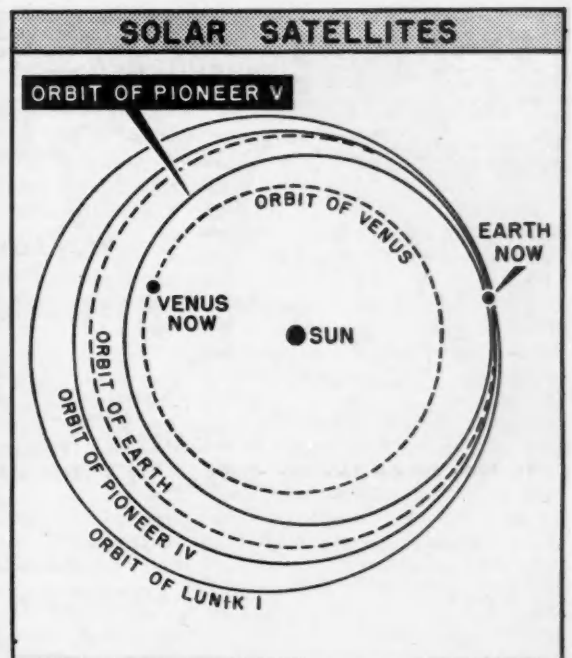
"Into the canal," replied an unhappy voice from the mist. "I've just come out."



"Any children?"



PIONEER V, in orbit around the sun, and other satellites still aloft in distant space



NEW YORK TIMES

Who Should Control The Sea Around Us?

Though world attention is focused on the disarmament talks now going on in Geneva, Switzerland, the Swiss city is the scene of another conference this month. It is the second "United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea."

Representatives from 90 countries are attending the Geneva talks in an effort to agree on how far national boundaries should extend into the sea. The parley is expected to continue well into April.

The United States is suggesting that water boundaries be established 6 miles from the shorelines. At present, individual countries claim anywhere from 3 to 12 miles or more of their offshore waters.

A number of lands, including several of our Latin American neighbors, are calling for national control over 10 or more miles of coastal waters. Russia has been arguing that each

country ought to be free to set its own sea boundaries.

It remains to be seen whether or not the nations meeting at Geneva can agree on how far into the open sea each country should be allowed to extend its control. A similar meeting held in 1958 ended in a deadlock, so chances for agreement this year are not especially rosy.

Inspiring Play and Science Program on TV

Two outstanding television programs that are being offered this week include "The Young Juggler," to be presented March 29 at 8:30 p.m., EST; and a show that deals with our universe in the "World Wide 60" series, scheduled for April 2 at 9:30 p.m., EST. Both programs will be shown by NBC.

Tony Curtis, Patricia Medina, and Nehemiah Persoff star in the play based on an Anatole France short story, "The Juggler of Notre Dame." The play opens during the French celebration of the Festival of Fools, and tells the inspirational story of a juggler who finds new strength after undergoing hardship and a moving religious experience.

"World Wide 60" will explore the new frontiers of space. Entitled "The Immense Design," the program will also discuss leading theories on the creation of the universe.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) the stock market, and (2) France.

Part of eastern Kentucky and a corner of Tennessee will be in the eastern time zone after April 3. Since many business firms in the two areas have close ties with the East, they wished to be on the same time. The new boundary is an approximate continuation of the time zone division which runs along the border between Indiana and Ohio north of Kentucky.

Readers Say—

Why not let communist China into the United Nations? By doing so, we and other countries could more easily negotiate with her. It's hard to discuss and debate issues with a nation if it is not a member of the UN.

JERILEE JENSEN,
Millard, Nebraska

Representative Henry Reuss's plan for a U.S. youth corps abroad is excellent. Many teen-agers would sincerely prefer to work toward goals other than military service. With the corps program, both the government and the draftees would benefit. Careful screening of students would eliminate those who are mere draft-dodgers.

STEVE SMITH,
Honolulu, Hawaii

Past Presidents should have the privilege of serving in the Senate. They should be able to speak and vote in that body, for nobody would be better qualified than they to help make our national laws.

HELEN FEULNER,
Evansville, Indiana

Capital punishment as a means of punishment is unwise. Taking the life of a person will not right the action he has performed. A life sentence is more humane.

MARIE FEISH,
Strasburg, North Dakota

No one should be given the power to judge whether or not a person should be executed for a crime. I think that the maximum sentence should be life imprisonment with hard labor.

RONALD BOOKS,
North Platte, Nebraska

I am against the plan for a youth corps because it can be a haven for draft-dodgers. I don't begrudge the use of teachers and agriculturists to help other nations, but I don't see how this kind of work can be a substitute for military duty that is required of young men.

V. M. CURCURI,
Detroit, Michigan

I think the youth corps plan for helping underdeveloped countries would be a good project. Since our country's defense is primarily based on nuclear weapons, it is no longer necessary to have large armies. We can, therefore, release enough young men from military service to establish the corps. It would benefit nations economically, also be a new step toward world understanding.

JERRY BOWER,
Convoy, Ohio



SEVEN NATIONS (shown in white) outwardly have their own governments. Actually, they are satellites under communist Russia. In the period since World War II began in 1939, Russia also has taken over 3 other countries completely. They are Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, which lie within Russia along the Baltic Sea, just north of Poland.

Russia's Empire

(Continued from page 1)

escape from Eastern Europe. Serious uprisings occurred in East Germany in 1953, and in Poland and Hungary during 1956. Large Russian forces were needed to smash Hungary's bid for freedom.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to assume that Russia's domination of the satellite nations is maintained entirely by armed might—as important as this factor is. The Soviet Union is taking a number of other steps in an effort to hold her empire together.

An attempt is being made to raise living standards. This effort has been fairly successful, according to persons who have recently returned from Eastern Europe. A small group—consisting mainly of officials, engineers, artists, and writers—live very comfortably.

The average individual, although unable to afford luxury goods, is said to be reasonably well off.

The fact that tourists from Western Europe and the United States are now being encouraged to visit many of the satellite countries, whereas they were once excluded, indicates that the communist regimes do not have as much to hide as they once did.

Eastern Europe is also buying more American goods than before. In 1955, the satellites bought only \$7,000,000

worth of products from the United States. This figure has now jumped well above \$100,000,000.

The term "Iron Curtain" is less applicable and less frequently used than formerly. In fact, except in Albania and East Germany, the "Iron Curtain" has partially lifted.

Red Propaganda. The people of Eastern Europe are subjected to a continuous stream of "advertising" for the communist system and Russia. Travelers in Romania, for instance, say that roadside billboards are full of slogans such as "Long live friendship between Romania and the Soviet Union." Communist theory and propaganda are hammered into students, starting as early as kindergarten in the case of East Germany.

At the same time communism is skillfully promoted, its arch enemy, religion, is unceasingly attacked. Anti-communist church officials are replaced, whenever possible, by ones who are willing to cooperate with the state. Religious instruction is often forbidden. Those who attend church services may be denied opportunities of vocational advancement.

Despite everything that Russia is doing in an effort to win the support of people in Eastern Europe, most experts believe that the communists would be lucky to poll 25% of the votes if a free election could be held today. Here are several reasons:

As already mentioned, religion is

one of communism's toughest enemies. Even though many measures have been taken to weaken its hold on the people, most of them appear to have retained their faith in God—a faith which is directly opposed to communist doctrine.

Also, the people in most of these lands still possess a great deal of national pride. They hate the idea of being ruled by a foreign country.

Furthermore, they have a normal desire to think, say, and do as they please. These rights are now denied them (with some exception in the case of Poland which will be discussed later).

Finally, those favoring free enterprise have reason to oppose the present communist regimes. Most businesses, along with the majority of farm holdings, have been taken over by the state.

These, then, are some of the general conclusions reached by observers who have interviewed many refugees and closely studied Eastern Europe as a whole. They also point out, however, that a number of individual variations exist among the 7 satellite states. Let us look at some of these differences.

Albania: Area—11,000 square miles; population—1,500,000; capital—Tirana.

This rugged mountain nation still bears the stamp of 500 years under Turkish rule—which ended in 1912.

Its music and architecture have a Middle Eastern flavor. More than half the people are Moslems. Mosques dot the countryside.

Albania is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. There are only 800 cars, all state owned, and fewer than 1,000 telephones.

The government still uses Stalinist methods of force and terror to keep the people in line. It is estimated that there are more than 20,000 secret police operating in this small state.

Ties with Russia are very close. More than 10,000 Soviet technicians are presently in Albania. The Russians also have an important submarine base there.

Bulgaria: Area—42,796 square miles; population—7,705,000; capital—Sofia.

Bulgaria has gone further than any of the other satellites in bringing farm land under state ownership and management. Almost 100% of the land is now in government hands. Both farmers and industrial workers are paid wages.

Bulgaria is beginning to copy some of the methods used in communist China. State nurseries are being established to take care of children during the day so that mothers can work on farms or in factories. Community mess halls are also being set up to free women from the task of preparing meals.

Romania: Area—91,700 square miles; population—18,000,000; capital—Bucharest.

Romania is lagging behind most of the other satellites in the organization of land into state-run collectives. Almost half of the country's farmers still own their own plots of ground.

At present, the emphasis seems to be on industrialization. Steel, oil, and chemical plants are being built in large numbers. Oil production is double the pre-war high.

One method used by the government to win support among the people in the cities is to provide them with low-cost, high-quality entertainment in the form of symphonies, concerts, opera, ballet, and theater. There are 19 symphony orchestras in the country's 2 largest cities as compared with 3 before the war.

Hungary: Area—35,905 square miles; population—9,900,000; capital—Budapest.

This nation was the scene of Eastern Europe's most violent reaction against Soviet imperialism. A full-fledged revolt took place from October 23 to November 4, 1956. Soviet tanks and troops smashed the rebellion.

Visitors to Hungary say that the country shows little signs of further fight. An attitude of hopelessness prevails.

That the Hungarian people still do not approve of the present regime was indicated by the lack of enthusiasm they showed toward Premier Khrushchev during his visit to that country last year. They seem to feel, though, that there is nothing they can do to throw off the Russian yoke. They were completely discouraged when the United States and other nations did not come to their aid in 1956.

Czechoslovakia: Area—49,354 square miles; population—13,500,000; capital—Prague.

Czechoslovakia was considered a model democratic state during its

brief period of independence between the 2 World Wars. It is strange, therefore, that her people show very little spirit of resistance against the dictatorship which now rules them. It is said that Czechoslovakia is the most easily manageable of the satellites.

One possible explanation for this is the fact that living conditions in Czechoslovakia are better than in any other East European country. Quite a few people there own luxury items such as TV sets, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners. This is because the country is advanced industrially, and the standard of living has been comparatively high for a number of years.

Poland: Area—120,359 square miles; population—28,500,000; capital—Warsaw.

Of all the satellites, Poland is the only one which enjoys any measure of national freedom. Her position is roughly somewhere between that of a typical satellite and Yugoslavia—which is almost completely out of Russia's sphere of influence.

Poland attained this unusual status following a brief uprising against Soviet control in 1956. Rather than risk a full-scale revolt, Russia decided to allow the country some freedom.

Religious instruction is permitted. Church attendance is not discouraged to the same extent that it is in other areas of Eastern Europe.

A few members of non-communist parties have been placed in the Polish Parliament. That body sometimes criticizes the government.

In an effort to encourage her to become still more independent, we have extended Poland \$296,000,000 in economic aid since 1957.

East Germany: Area—41,500 square miles; population—16,500,000; capital—Pankow (a suburb of East Berlin).

Visitors report a growing feeling here, as in Hungary, that little can be done to throw off Soviet domination. Some 400,000 Russian troops are stationed in East Germany.

The existence of free West Berlin within its borders gives the country some feeling of hope. Radio and television broadcasts from that city are extremely popular in surrounding communist areas.

The Moscow-controlled government is trying hard to convert the youth. There is much propaganda in the

schools. At the age of 14, an East German youngster must choose between communism and confirmation in a Christian church. If he chooses the latter, he is liable to be barred from secondary schools and colleges.

East Germany, an important industrial nation, is Eastern Europe's number 1 supplier of factory machinery.

In concluding, let us try to answer these 2 questions: Why does Russia want to hold on to Eastern Europe? How much longer will she be able to keep the area under her thumb?

Controlling a population of 95,000,000 people, a great many of whom are hostile, is not an easy job. Methods used by the Soviet Union in an effort to do so have often damaged her reputation in the eyes of neutral nations. Yet, Russia believes that the advantages of ruling this area are worth the drawbacks involved.

Strategically, the satellites provide Russia with an advanced position for her armies, increasing her chances of overwhelming the entire European continent in the event of war.

The satellites are also important to Russia for economic reasons. About 55% of the Soviet Union's foreign trade is carried on with Eastern Europe.

That region also plays an important role in the communist economic offensive throughout Africa and Asia. In certain areas, such as the Middle East, the satellites are more active in trade than is Russia herself.

No one is capable of predicting the future course of events in Eastern Europe. It appears right now, though, that Russian control of that area may continue for some time. The results of the Hungarian revolution seem to have convinced the satellite peoples that physical resistance to Russia is hopeless at the present. They now feel certain that they'll get no direct military assistance from the free world.

It is believed, however, that spiritual resistance to Soviet domination will go on indefinitely. The satellites will never become completely welded to the Soviet Union and its goals. Russia knows that if she starts a major war, these countries will take advantage of the first opportunity to overthrow their native communist leaders and rid themselves of Moscow's control.

—By TIM COSS

Teen Jury Gives Its Verdict

On Cheating in the Classroom

(This series of youth discussions is based on Teen Talk, a weekly NBC television program in the nation's capital.)

QUESTION: Should students follow the honor system to the extent of reporting friends of theirs who cheat?

A high school senior writes: "Like most high schools, we have an honor system. But our code asks each of us to report any cheating we may see."

"I want to support the Honor Code, but should I report a friend who cheats?"

ANSWERS: They are given by high school student members of Teen Talk's panel:

Bob: "Cheating in school is like a disease. It undermines the whole system of exams, grades, and credits. In order to keep the school healthy, everyone should fight cheating as if it were some disabling contagion. A cheater, no matter who he is, has to be isolated and treated separately. You wouldn't hesitate to report someone with smallpox."

Betty: "Theoretically, you're right. But a friend is more important than theory, and most of us in my school feel that it's up to the teachers to keep their eyes open and catch the culprits. While I might lose respect for a friend, I could never report him."

Bob: "Perhaps you might be the only one to know about his cheating. If he is acquiring a bad habit that could affect his whole life, don't you feel that it's up to you to try and straighten him out? The least you should do is to point out the purposes of an honor code and give him a chance to stop cheating or to turn himself in to the Honor Council."

George: "Nine times out of ten, that wouldn't work. The friend would just get furious at you and probably wouldn't do a thing about it. You'd be left to make the uncomfortable choice that faced you in the beginning: to report him, or to blink your eyes at the whole affair. Neither solution is satisfactory, and that's the trouble with the honor system in high school."

Betty: "Honor should be a matter of home training. Long before their children reach high school, parents should have taught them the right principles of living. Friendships don't last long if one of the persons involved is too critical or gives too many lectures."

Henry: "Many times parents have high moral principles and do teach them. They also have high ideas about grades. Unfortunately, they insist upon grades beyond the capabilities of their children. As a result, their sons and daughters cheat to satisfy the demands of their parents."

Betty: "If a teacher gives the same test to all her classes, she encourages cheating, even though unintentionally. The weaker students—those who are unprepared or uncertain—can't resist the temptation to get some advance information."

Bob: "Why should a teacher who is already overworked have to prepare a number of tests just because some students are weak? The solution is to make cheating so unpopular and dangerous that few, if any, will engage in it."

Janet: "I agree with you in the main,

but certain things can be done to remove the temptation of cheating. For example, students can be grouped in classes according to abilities. The equality of the competition puts everyone at ease."

Henry: "Another way to limit cheating is to give essay type tests rather than multiple choice quizzes. The former show up individual knowledge and can't be copied at a glance. The teacher doesn't have to be a 'watchdog,' and no student has to worry about protecting his own work or reporting a cheating friend."

George: "If teachers and students could work out these indirect ways of discouraging cheating, we wouldn't have to worry about reporting anyone under an honor code. Actually, most cheaters aren't basically dishonest."



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

est at the start. They have poor study habits, or are lazy, or try to carry on too many extracurricular activities."

Bob: "But we can't just leave it to the teachers. Honesty has many angles. Everyone should learn it and practice it at home, in school, and in social circles. It should become a way of living, not just because it pays off, but because it is morally right and essential to all our relationships. It's a kind of glue that holds people together. Without honesty, we'd fall apart."

CONCLUSION: The panel voted 6-2 against reporting a classmate who cheats, though they all believe in the necessity for honesty and in the principles of the honor system. They do admit, in agreement with the minority view, that an honor system tends to be ineffective unless cheaters are reported.

READERS' OPINION? What are your views? Talk them over with your friends and measure your thoughts against the panel's.

—By SOPHIE ALTMAN and DOROTHY MCFARLANE, Teen Talk Associates

Nine mountain-climbing expeditions will try to scale peaks in the Himalayas this spring. A Swiss group will attempt to scale Mount Dhaulagiri, a 26,795-foot peak in western Nepal. It is the highest mountain in the Himalayas still unclimbed.

Scientists and Navy men at the Amundsen-Scott Scientific Station at the South Pole are rebuilding old quarters and putting up new buildings. Most important is an emergency shelter for use in case of fire. A 14-foot fire wall of snow separates the shelter from the main working and living area.



REBELLION THAT FAILED in 1956. Hungarians in their capital, Budapest, captured this Russian tank and used it in battle against the Reds. Their revolt was of no avail; it was crushed cruelly by masses of Soviet forces.

Molders of Opinion

MARQUIS CHILDS

AS a teen-ager, Marquis Childs decided he wanted to be a newspaperman. He held to his decision and became one of the nation's outstanding journalists. His column on national and world affairs goes to some 150 newspapers today.

Born in Clinton, Iowa, in 1903, Mr. Childs was a liberal arts graduate from the University of Wisconsin in 1923; he won his master's degree at Iowa University in 1925. He worked at intervals for the *United Press*, then, in 1926, joined the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. That paper's Washington, D. C., office is the base of his operations as columnist.

Mr. Childs early began traveling to Europe and elsewhere in search of news, and soon was writing books as well as articles. His widely sold *Sweden: the Middle Way* was published in 1936. It dealt with the Scandinavian land's government and economy.

A more recent book *Eisenhower: Captive Hero* was published in 1958. Mr. Childs, in this volume, had both praise and criticism for the Chief Executive. Some reviewers held that the author was trying at too early a time to fix the President's place in history. Others thought that the conclusions were sound and fair.

The book gives a key to the manner in which Mr. Childs handles his column. Unlike some other commentators, he is not constantly expressing strong and heated opinions. Instead, he often seems to be reporting just what is happening as politicians and diplomats deal with major issues.

In recent months, the columnist has written on the 1960 election campaign, defense, the United Nations, the Senate's civil rights filibuster, and summit meetings.



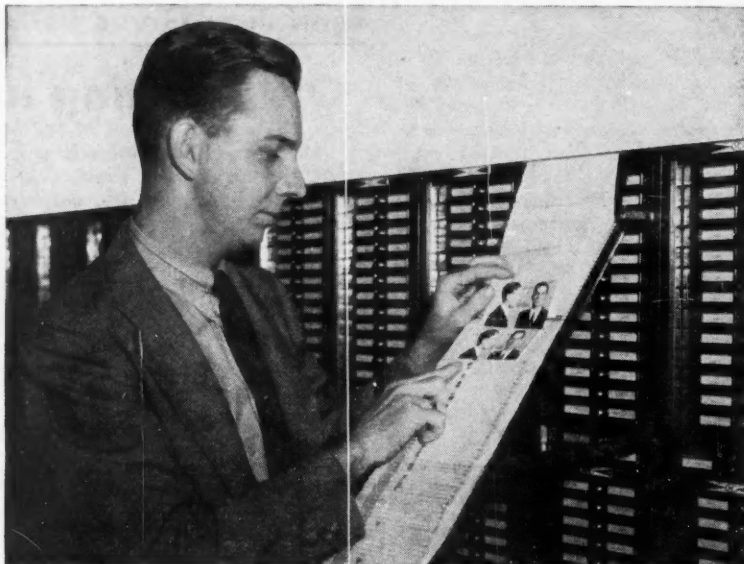
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Marquis Childs

As in his book, Mr. Childs' recent columns have told what he considers to be the strong and weak qualities of the Chief Executive. For example, a recent column stated that the President has avoided making necessary decisions on policy, especially in the foreign field, thus leaving a tough job for his successor. But, Mr. Childs went on, the Presidential good-will journeys have been of great value.

Mr. Childs has made no sharp attacks against Democrats recently. He has, though, written of battles among Democratic seekers of the Presidential nomination—and of their party's differences on plans for campaigning against Vice President Nixon, candidate for the Republican nomination.

The columnist has strongly supported the United Nations, but has expressed doubts that the 1960 summit meetings of western and Russian leaders will accomplish a great deal. Nevertheless, he hopes they may mark a start toward solving issues.

Critics of Mr. Childs argue that he is more critical of Republicans than of Democrats and is thus partisan. Supporters say that he would find an equal number of faults in a Democratic administration if one were in office. They contend that he is one of the most impartial of all the columnists.



SEARCHING for a photograph in files of FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Careers for Tomorrow

How About a Job with the FBI?

WE have been asked by a number of readers if there are any career opportunities for women with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The answer is "yes," but not as special agent, for only men are employed in that capacity.

Women FBI workers do a variety of clerical and technical jobs. They serve as stenographers, typists, clerks, translators, and at times as fingerprint experts.

For men who want to become special agents, the duties are varied. If you decide on this career, you will be at the beck and call of the Bureau on a 24-hour basis. When on an assignment, you must phone your office at regular intervals. Even when off duty, you must generally let your superiors know of your whereabouts.

Your assignments are likely to take you to any part of the nation and perhaps even abroad. You may be called upon to collect evidence in a legal case in which the United States has an interest. Or you may be asked to take part in a dangerous raid on criminals.

The FBI is a fact-finding agency that investigates violations of the nation's laws and performs many other duties assigned to it from time to time by Congress. Because of the sensitive nature of the Bureau's work, agents may not disclose information gathered during the course of their official duties to anyone, not even a member of their own family, who is not authorized to receive such information.

Behind the special agents is a team of highly trained men who have become specialists in the technical branches of crime detection. These experts, all of whom have scientific or other specialized training, study the physical evidence of crime—documents, firearms, bloodstains, soils, codes, and so on.

Qualifications. For all jobs with the FBI, requirements include U. S. citizenship, good health, and a high moral character. Before you are employed by the Bureau, your background will be carefully checked to determine your honesty, character, habits, and past conduct.

In addition, special agents must have tact, poise, good judgment, and the ability to express themselves well

orally and in writing. They also need good sight, hearing, and excellent physical health.

Training. If you hope to become an agent or crime specialist, you should take a college preparatory course in high school. You can qualify for most clerical jobs by taking a commercial course, including typing and shorthand, in high school.

Agents must be graduates of law or accountancy schools. Scientific workers must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited college with a major in chemistry, physics, electrical engineering, or some other specialized field.

Earnings. As an agent or scientific worker, you will begin at about \$6,500 a year. Beginning clerical workers generally earn around \$3,500 to \$4,000 annually. Salaries in all classifications increase with promotions and according to a person's length of service in the Bureau. The pay for agents may go as high as \$11,000 or more a year.

Facts to weigh. In considering a career with the FBI, remember that requirements for employment with the agency are strict and a high standard of performance on the job is needed. If you feel that you cannot meet these standards, or that you would not like to work in an atmosphere where strict secrecy is required, do not consider a career with this organization.

If you would find such an atmosphere challenging, as many people do, and can meet the agency's standards, a job with the FBI can be rewarding. The work is usually highly interesting and salaries are better than average.

More information. Get in touch with The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

—By ANTON BERLE

Pronunciations

Antonin Novotny—än'taw-nyen naw'-vawt-ni

Dag Hammarskjöld—däg häm'mer-shult

Janos Kadar—yā'nōsh kā'dār

Otto Grotewohl—öt'ō grōt'völ

Wladyslaw Gomułka—vlā-dī'slāf gaw-mool'ka

(Key to markings in this column can be found in any good dictionary.)

News Quiz

The 1960 Census

1. How often does our federal government take an official census? For what primary purpose is this done? Mention some additional uses of census data.
2. What are some of the facts that must be listed on the forms which are mailed to all households?
3. Describe the "sampling" procedure that is to be followed in gathering certain types of information.
4. If you want to know how much your neighbor earned last year, can you get this information from the census taker? From Census Bureau records? Explain.
5. The present survey is expected to show a U. S. population of about how many: 140,000,000; 160,000,000; 180,000,000; or 200,000,000?
6. Mention some advantages and disadvantages of our population growth.
7. Cite at least 2 other trends that the census is expected to show.
8. What is happening with respect to the world's population?

Discussion

1. In your opinion, is the Census Bureau justified in asking numerous questions about personal matters? Explain your position.
2. Do you believe that the advantages of our rapid population growth outweigh the disadvantages? Why or why not?

Eastern Europe

1. About how many people live in the Soviet-controlled areas of Eastern Europe?
2. Which of the satellite countries has the highest standard of living?
3. Why is Russia so determined to keep control of this region?
4. Give several reasons why a great many people living in Eastern Europe dislike their present governments.
5. Why is the term "Iron Curtain" less applicable today than 5 years ago?
6. About how much of Russia's trade is carried on with Eastern Europe?
7. Which of the satellites allows the most personal freedom? Why?

Discussion

Do you think there is anything the United States can do to help the people of Eastern Europe achieve more freedom? If so, what?

Miscellaneous

1. Why was there bitterness in connection with the recent South Korean election? Who won the Presidency?
2. What is the chief disagreement between the western and communist nations as they confer on the disarmament question in Geneva, Switzerland? On what issue is progress being made?
3. How do Latin American nations feel about the strained relations between Cuba and the United States, according to a *New York Times* survey?
4. Do lawmakers like or resent getting letters from people in their voting districts?
5. What evidence does the National Education Association give to show that college teachers' salaries should be increased?
6. Tell of 3 recent news developments relating to Africa.

References

"Looking Toward the 1960 Census," by A. W. von Struve, *NEA Journal*, January.

"I Saw What Makes Communism Work," by Stewart Alsop, in 3 parts, *Saturday Evening Post*, January 30, February 6, February 13.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (d) uncompromising attitude; 2. (a) schemes and plots; 3. (b) gaudy; 4. (a) noisy, raving speech; 5. (c) seized; 6. (b) impractical; 7. (c) aware; 8. (b) confirmed.

S